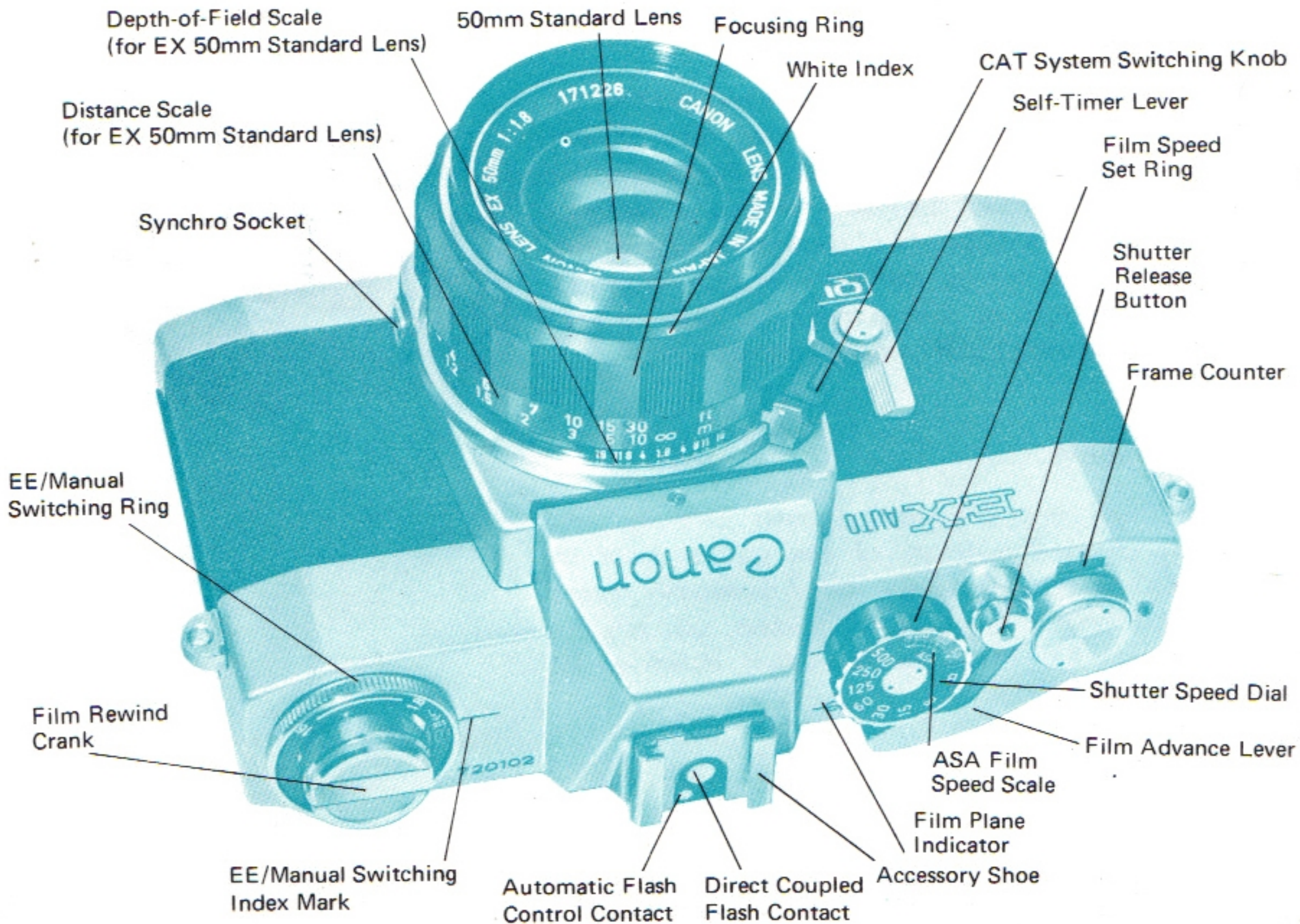


# Canon EX-AUTO

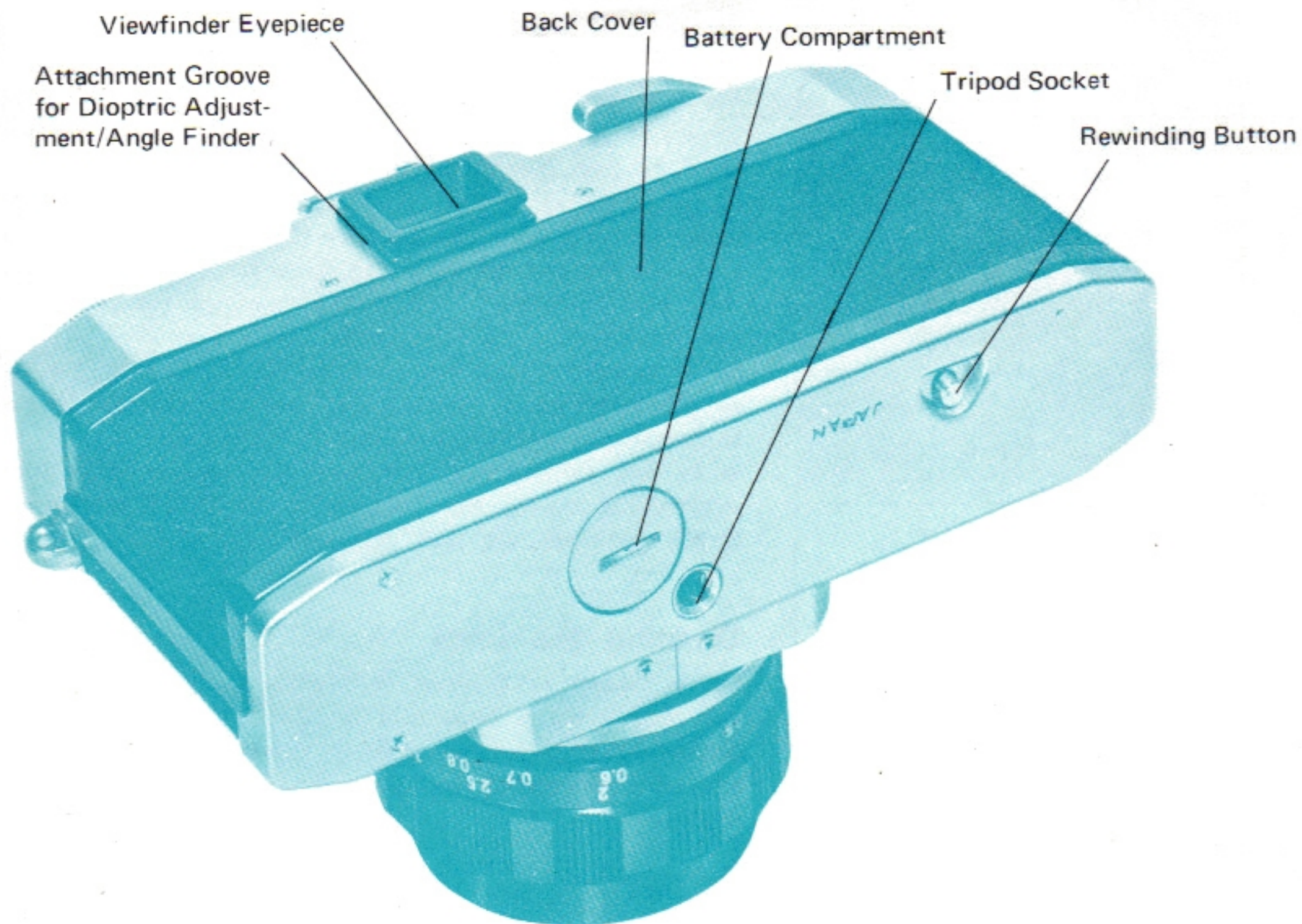
INSTRUCTIONS

English Edition

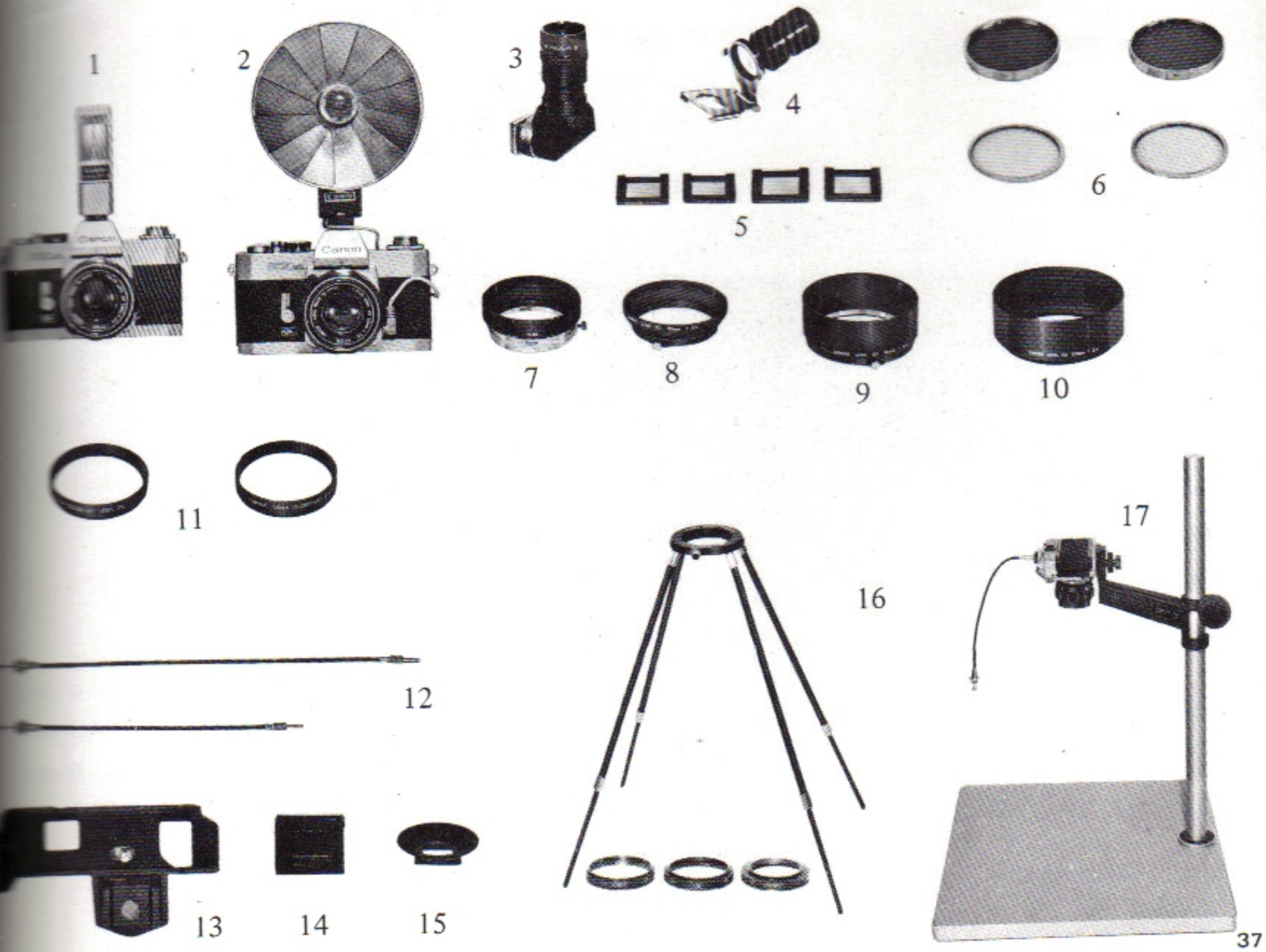








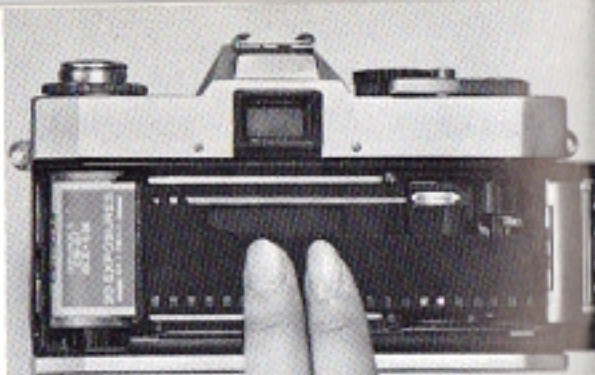






## Follow these simple steps for normal photography with Electric Eye:

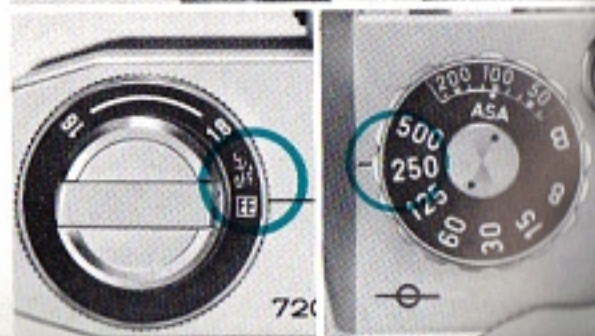
Load the film simply with the QL mechanism.



Set the ASA film speed.



Wind the film advance lever.



Turn the aperture control ring to "EE".



Select your desired shutter speed.



6 Remove the lens cap.

7 Look through the viewfinder and focus.

8 Compose the picture.

9 Check whether the exposure indicator is within the proper range.



10 Depress the shutter release button gently.





## Mercury Battery Loading and Checking

Before using your new Canon EX AUTO, load it with the mercury battery packed in a separate envelope. The Electric Eye functions only when the battery is properly loaded.

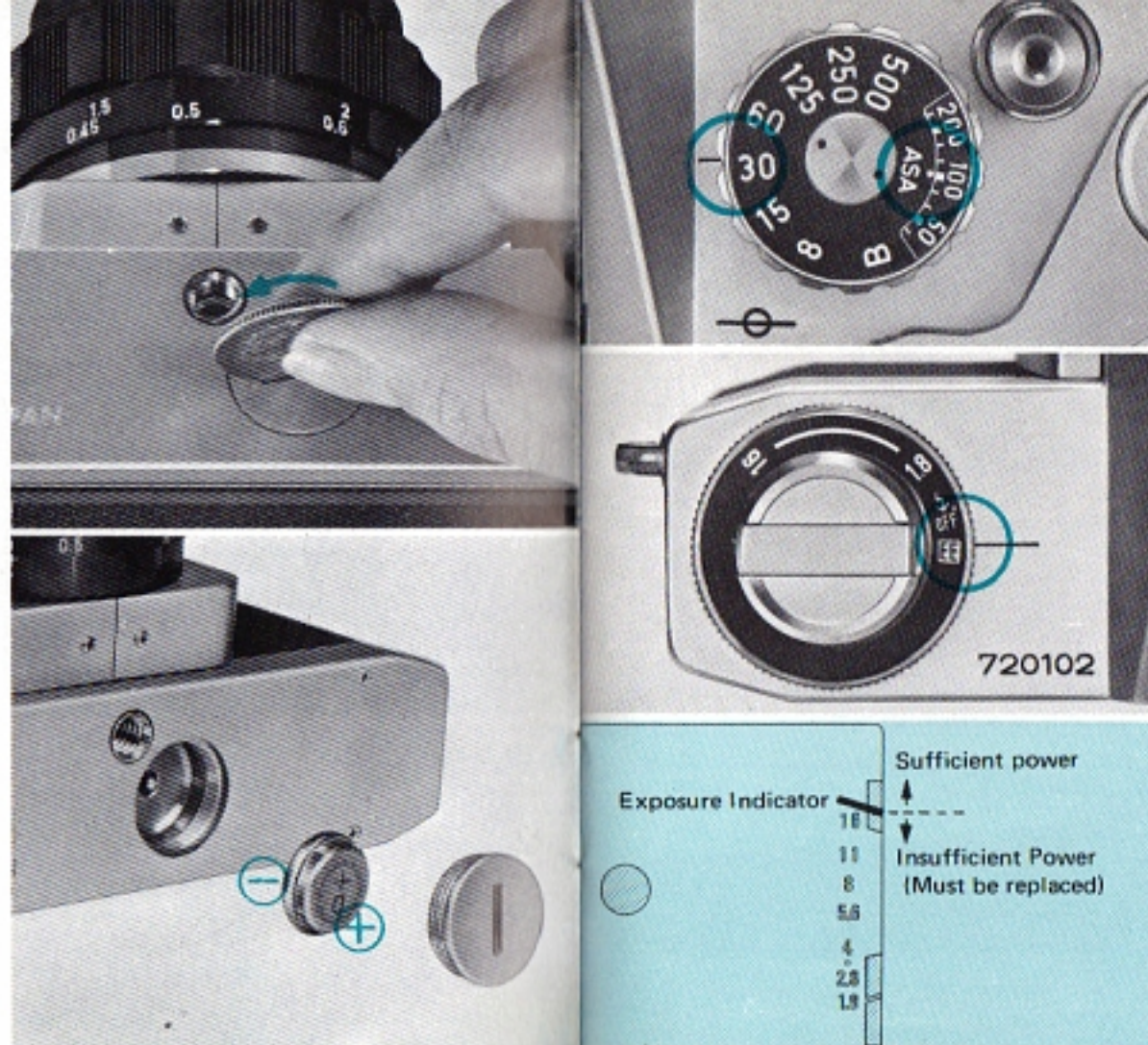
- 1 Insert a coin into the groove of the battery compartment cover and turn to the left to remove.
- 2 Face the central contact of the mercury battery inwards and insert.
- 3 Replace the cover by turning it to the right.

■ Before inserting, wipe all battery poles clean of fingerprints or stains with a dry cloth. Unclean poles may cause corrosion and damage the contact points of the camera.

■ A 1.3v M20 (#625) mercury battery should be used—equivalent to Mallory PX-625, Eveready EPX-625, Burgess Hg-625R.

■ Be sure to insert the battery in the correct direction by referring to the diagram on the compartment cover. Otherwise, the cover cannot be screwed in and the Electric Eye will not function properly.

■ When the camera is not used for a long period, remove the mercury battery and keep in a dry place.



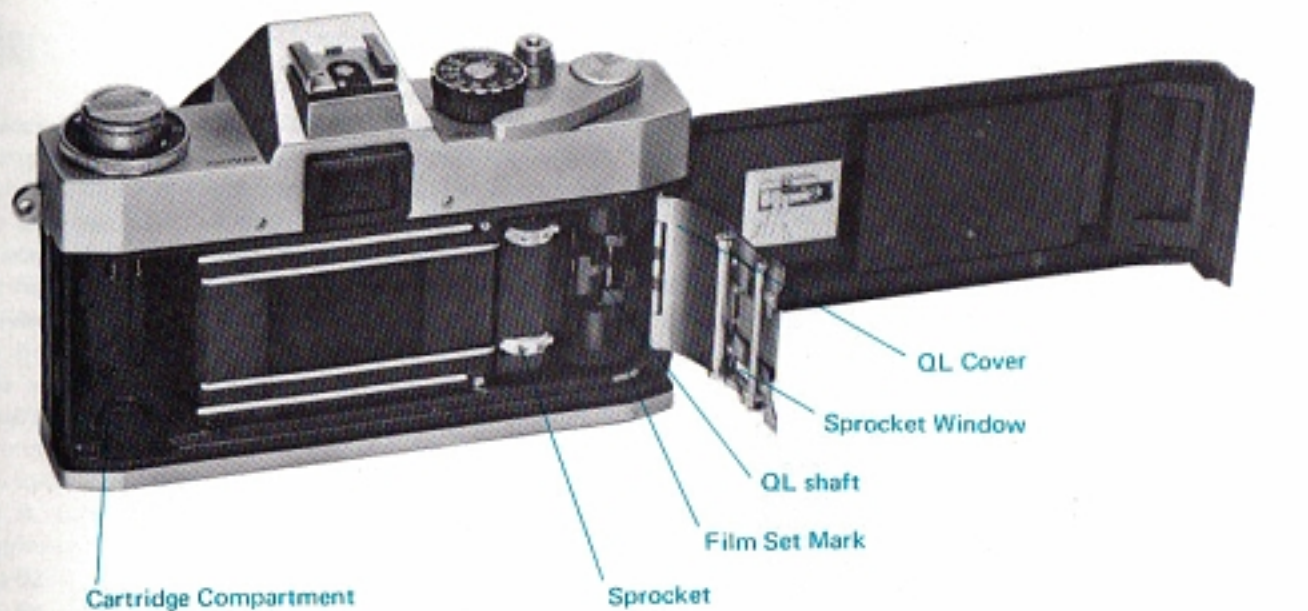
## Battery Check

To check the power level of the mercury battery :

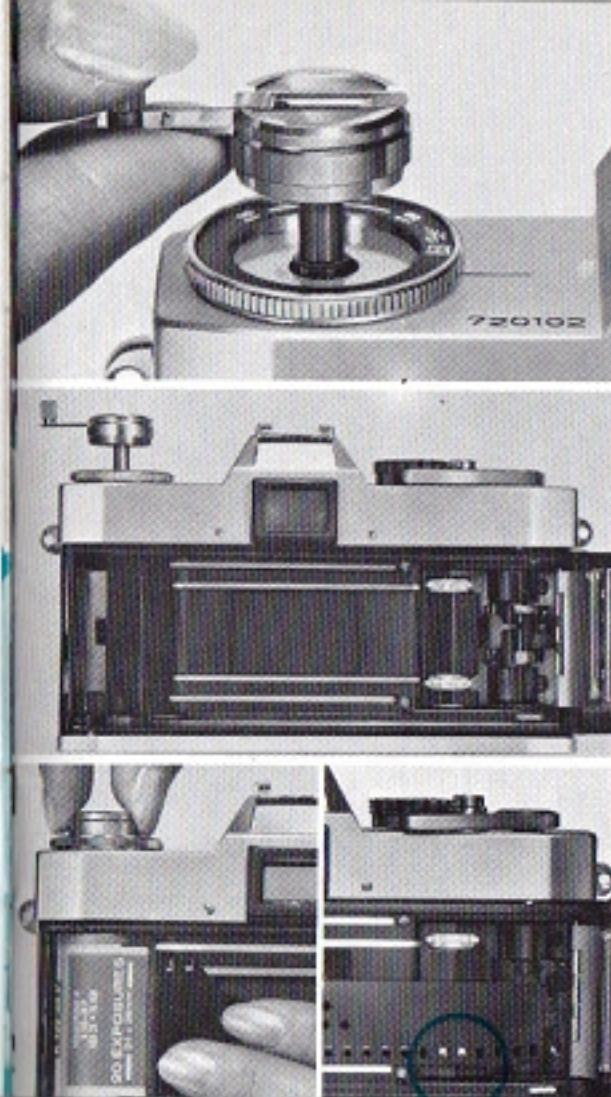
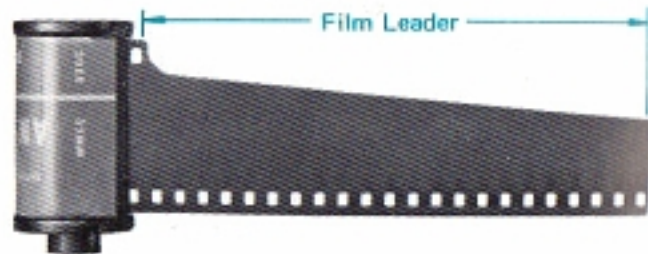
- 1 Set the film speed scale at ASA 100, the shutter speed dial at the "30" index. For the film speed setting, turn the outer ring of the shutter speed dial and turn.
- 2 Turn the EE/Manual switching ring to "EE" and aim the camera at the sky or other bright subject. If the exposure indicator inside the viewfinder swings up to and over the "16" index, the battery has sufficient power. Otherwise, the battery must be replaced.

■ Life of the battery in normal use is approximately one year. It is advisable to replace the battery when one year passes after loading.





Direction in which film is placed  
(emulsified surface facing the back of the lens)



## Film Loading

The Canon EX AUTO accepts any standard 35mm film in cartridge for daylight loading. When loading a new film always avoid direct sunlight.

- 1 Raise the film rewind crank and pull it all the way. The cover will rise slightly.
- 2 Open the cover fully. When the back cover is open the QL cover opens simultaneously. The QL cover automatically opens and closes with back cover. Do not touch the QL cover.
- 3 Face the film cartridge as illustrated, and insert it into the cartridge compartment. Push the crank back to former position again. The crank fork will slip into the slot of the film cartridge. In case the crank does not fully return it slightly to the left or right.
- 4 Hold the film cartridge down with the left hand so that it does not rise, and lay the tip of the leader above the "red" film set mark.



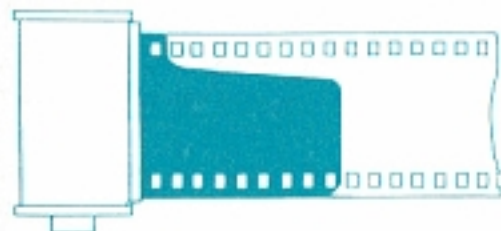
5 Bring down the QL cover to hold the film in place by closing the back cover. Look through the sprocket window to see if the film is correctly engaged on the sprocket.

6 Close the back cover by pressing down on the cover.

7 If the film is sagging, the cartridge will rise and the back cover will not close.

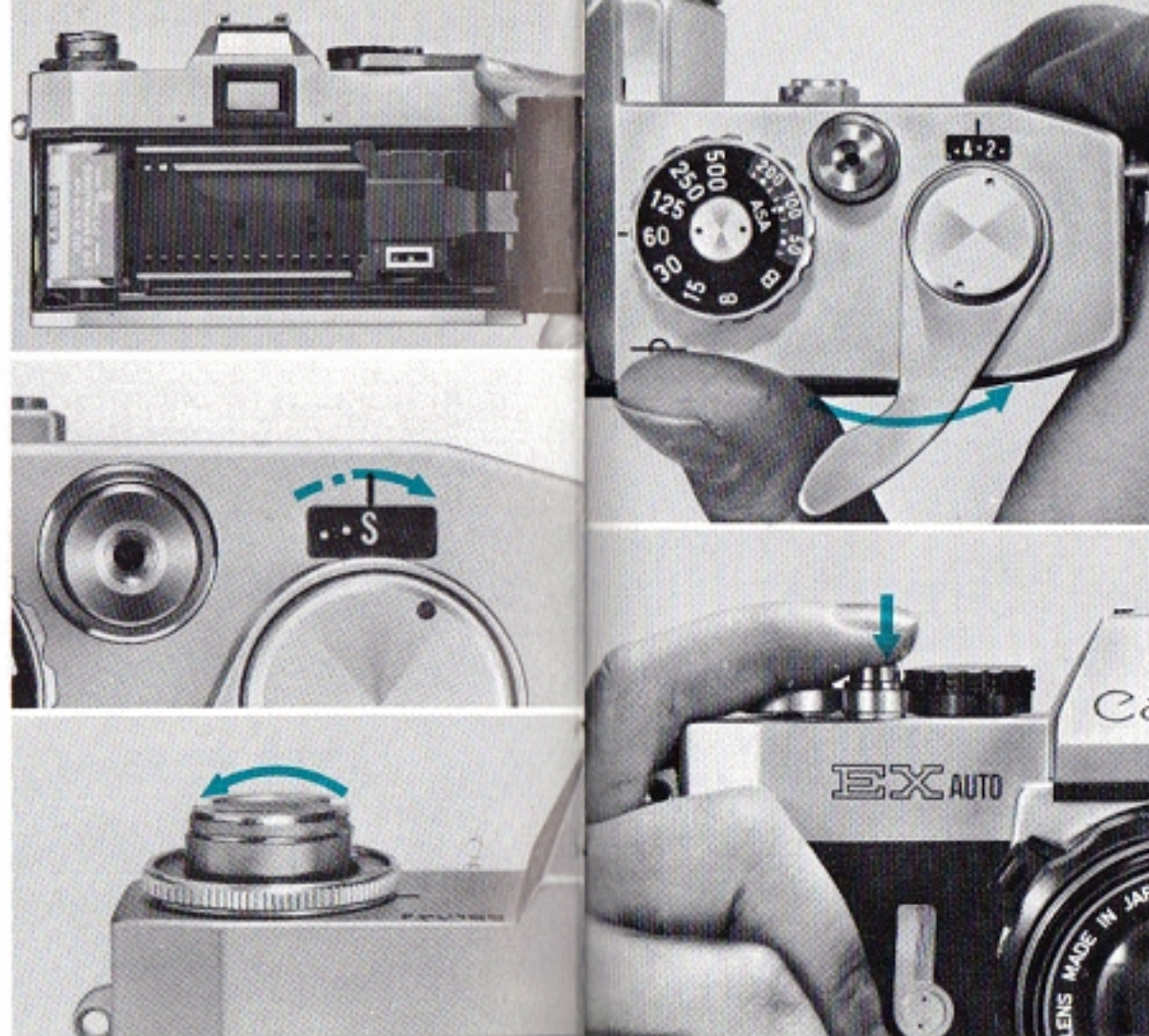
8 Leave the lens cap on and make three blank shots, each time turning the film advance lever. The frame counter will advance from the "S" mark to "O". With one more advance, the camera will be ready for the first shot.

9 When repacking a long-wound film for darkroom loading into an ordinary cartridge, be sure to trim the tip of the leader between perforations.



## Checking Correct Film Loading

The film is properly loaded and advanced if the film rewind crank rotates when you wind the film advance lever. If the rewind crank does not rotate, take out the film as explained on the following page, and reload.



## Film Winding

The film advance lever winds the film, cocks the shutter and prepares the mirror for the next shutter release all in one motion.

1 Turn the film advance lever until it stops. The film will be advanced one frame and the shutter cocked. The frame counter is simultaneously advanced to the next number.

2 When the shutter release button is depressed, the mirror flips up, the diaphragm simultaneously closes down the proper f/stop (in case of manual control, to the pre-f/stop) and the shutter operates. After the shutter is operated the advance lever can be wound for the next frame.

■ Winding may be done by moving the lever with several short strokes.

■ After loading the film, make another wind, because on the first wind it may not be completed.

■ The shutter will not function when depressing the shutter release button unless the winding is completed. In such a case, check the winding once more.

## Frame Counter

Each winding will advance the number of the frame counter indicating the number of pictures taken. When the back cover is opened, the indicator automatically returns to start position "S".



## Film Speed Setting

When loading the film, be sure to set the film speed scale to the proper position.

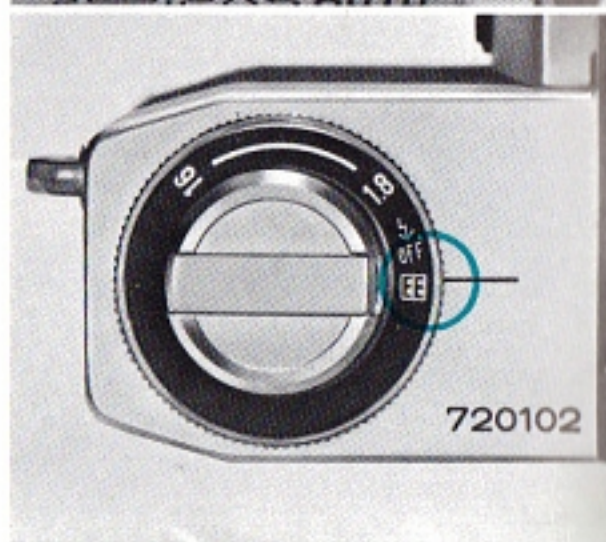
Fit the film speed set ring around the shutter speed dial, and set the proper ASA film speed number.

The film speed is indicated on the film box or on the instruction sheet.

## Photography with Electric Eye

For taking pictures with Electric Eye, set the aperture control at "EE".

The Electric Eye is fully coupled to the ASA film speed, the shutter speed and the aperture. The diaphragm will close down to the proper f/stop and exact exposure is determined by simply depressing the shutter release button.



## Shutter Speed Adjustment

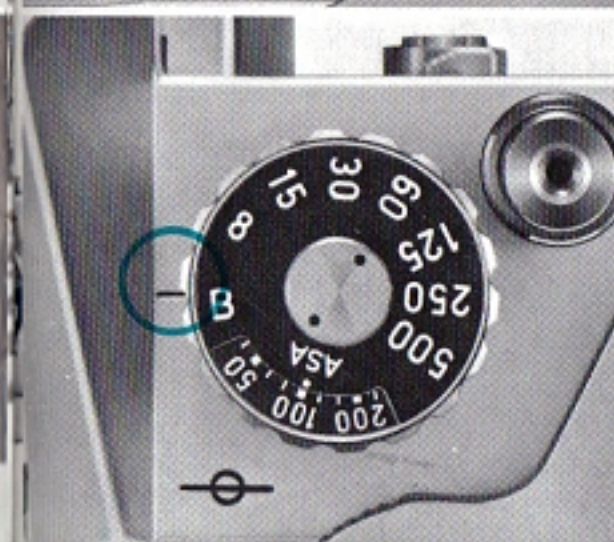
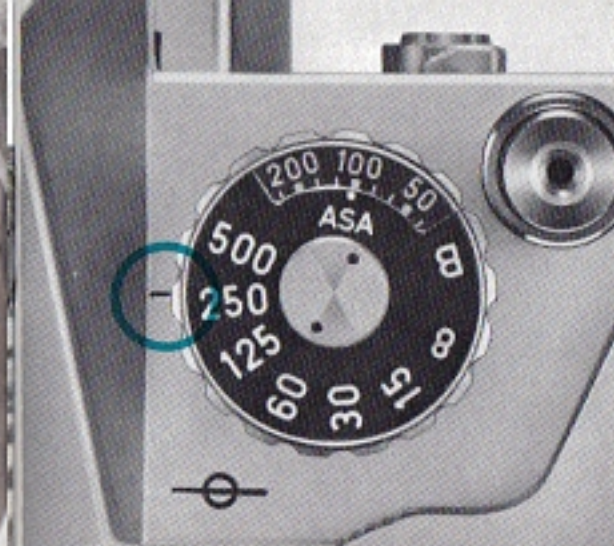
Adjust the shutter speed by turning the shutter speed dial to the desired index number. The index on the dial shows the denominators of 1/500 sec., 1/250 sec., etc.

■ Be sure to set the index at a position where the clip stop catches.

■ "B" indicates bulb exposure, and is used when making indefinite timed exposures. When the shutter speed is set at "B", the shutter remains open as long as the shutter release button is depressed.

■ Time exposure, making an exposure over an extended time, is possible by using the lockable cable release and setting the shutter speed dial at "B".

■ The "60" index is used for synchronizing an electronic flash unit such as Canolite D. Although the shutter speed at "60" is 1/60 sec., it is equivalent to a very short exposure time during the flash of the electronic flash unit.





## Focusing

The center of the viewfinder (circular section) is a micro-prism screen rangefinder made up of microscopic prisms for fast and precise focusing.

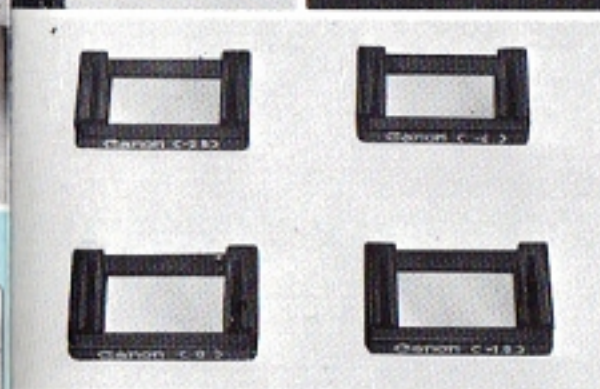
While looking through the viewfinder, rotate the focusing ring. It is in focus when the image in the rangefinder becomes sharp and clear.



Out of Focus



In Focus



## Viewfinder

The exact picture image to be photographed can be clearly seen through the viewfinder without any parallax. This enables you to determine the exact composition of your scene before depressing the shutter release button.

■ Canon Angle Finder A can be attached to the eyepiece for copying and close-up photographs. In these cases, images are reversed between left and right.

■ The Canon Magnifier can be attached to the viewfinder eyepiece of the Canon EX AUTO, with the separately available adapter which magnifies the rangefinder section for accurate focusing. Because it can be sprung up and clamped, the entire field of view can easily be viewed after focusing.

■ Dioptic adjustment lenses are available as optional attachments. When a dioptic adjustment lens is attached to the viewfinder eyepiece, those who are far- or near-sighted can take pictures without glasses. Four different diopters (+1.5, 0, -2.5 and -4) are available.

■ When photographing without the eye close to the eyepiece, such as when using the self-timer, use the accessory shoe eyepiece cover to prevent the incorrect exposure caused by the influence of the reverse incoming light entering the eyepiece.



## Checking the Exposure Indicator

Turn the aperture control ring to "EE". Point the camera at the subject and check the position of the exposure indicator inside the viewfinder.

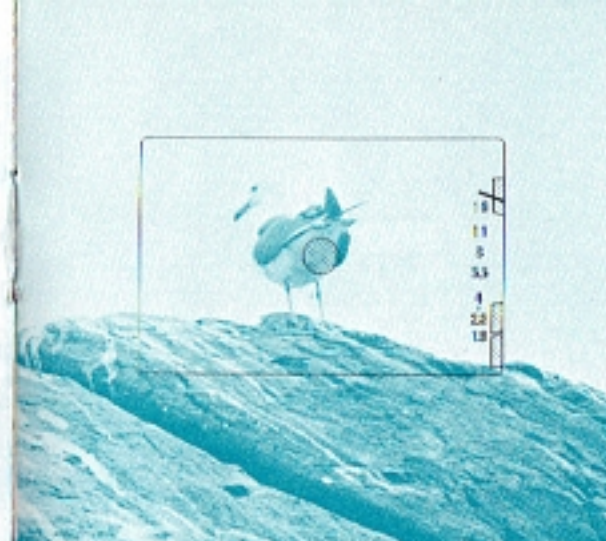
1 You may depress the shutter release button if the indicator is pointing inside the proper exposure range.

2 If the indicator is pointing to the over-exposure warning mark, either the shutter speed dial should be revolved to the higher index side until the indicator moves to the proper exposure range, or a neutral density (ND) filter must be attached to restrict the incoming light.

3 If the indicator is pointing to the under-exposure warning mark, either the shutter speed dial should be revolved until the indicator moves to the proper exposure range, or light source must be increased.

■ Upper splitted part of the under-exposure warning mark applies only to the F3.5 lenses, i.e., the 35mm wide-angle, 75mm and 125mm telephoto lenses.

■ The Electric Eye mechanism functions only when the aperture control ring is set at "EE".



## Coupling Range of the Electric Eye

The Electric Eye couples to the following range of f/stops and shutter speeds with respective film speeds. When using the 50mm standard lens and ASA 100 film, for example, the Electric Eye couples fully within the range of f/4 at 1/8 sec. and f/16 at 1/500 sec.

■ The Electric Eye does not function at "B" of the shutter speed dial because "B" is used for indefinite timed exposures.

■ When the Electric Eye is outside the coupling range, the exposure indicator will point to the over/under exposure warning mark, and will indicate that proper exposure cannot be obtained.

## Chart of Coupling Range of the Electric Eye

EX50mmF1.8, EX35mmF3.5, EX95mmF3.5, EX125mmF3.5

| ASA     | Shutter Speed |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 25-40   |               |       | 1/8   | 1/15  | 1/30  | 1/60  | 1/125 | 1/250 |
| 50-80   |               | 1/8   | 1/15  | 1/30  | 1/60  | 1/125 | 1/250 | 1/500 |
| 100     | 1/8           | 1/15  | 1/30  | 1/60  | 1/125 | 1/250 | 1/500 |       |
| 125-200 | 1/15          | 1/30  | 1/60  | 1/125 | 1/250 | 1/500 |       |       |
| 250-400 | 1/30          | 1/60  | 1/120 | 1/250 | 1/500 |       |       |       |
| 500-800 | 1/60          | 1/125 | 1/250 | 1/500 |       |       |       |       |

\* The vacant spaces do not couple with the Electric Eye.



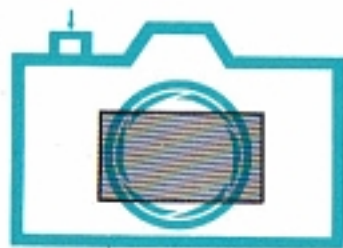
## Camera Holding and Shutter Release

Hold the camera firmly in order to take a clear picture. Hold the camera either in a vertical or horizontal position, look through the viewfinder, and focus. Then press the shutter release button gently. The following steps are important.

- 1 Hold the camera snugly in both hands. The camera should be pressed firmly to your cheek or forehead.
  - 2 When the camera is in a horizontal position, both elbows should be firmly pressed against the body, and at least one elbow should be resting against the body when in a vertical position.
  - 3 Hold your breath and press the shutter release button with a smooth, steady stroke. Otherwise, you will have a blurred picture.
- When using slow shutter speeds below 1/30sec, the use of a tripod and cable release is recommended.
  - When taking pictures against the light, always use a lens hood.



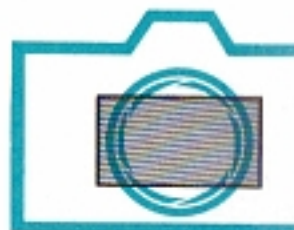
## Relationship Between the Shutter, Diaphragm, and Mirror



Press the shutter release button.



The diaphragm closes down to the f/stop designated by Electric Eye and the shutter clicks.



The diaphragm returns to maximum opening.



Mirror begins to flip up.



Mirror is up.



Mirror returns to the former position.



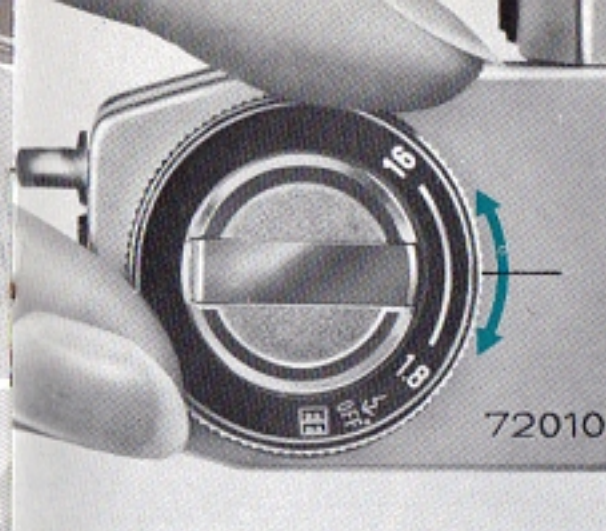
## Film Rewinding

When the film reaches the end and the film advance lever stops, rewind the film into the cartridge as soon as possible. Be sure not to open the back cover before rewinding. Otherwise, the entire roll will be exposed and ruined as the exposed film is naked within the camera.

- 1 Press in the rewinding button.
- 2 Raise the film rewind crank, turn it in the direction of the arrow, and rewind the film into the cartridge. When the rewinding button stops revolving and rewinding resistance becomes light, stop rewinding immediately.
- 3 Open the back cover by pulling up the rewind knob fully.
- 4 Remove the cartridge.

■ Once the rewinding button has been pressed, the finger may be removed. The button will pop out automatically when the film advance lever is wound.

■ If you force the film advance lever after the film reaches its end, the film will become detached from the cartridge spool or tear, and rewinding will become impossible. If this happens, open the back cover and remove the film only in a darkroom.



## Manual Control of Aperture

Incoming light and depth-of-field can be manually controlled by turning the aperture control ring to the direction "1.8-16". The exposure indicator in the viewfinder moves to indicate the pre-set f/stop. Use this method when using the flash unit, photographing in counter-lighted situations or stressing high-key/low-key effects.

■ The diaphragm will close down to the pre-set f/stop only for the instant that the shutter is released. Except for that instant, the diaphragm remains fully open.

■ As the f/stop value gets larger, the amount of light reaching the film plane becomes correspondingly less. For each f/stop up, the light is reduced one-half. Accordingly, when the aperture is increased by one f/stop, the exposure is doubled and when it is increased by two f/stops the exposure is quadrupled.

■ The ratio between the aperture and the amount of exposure using f/2 as the basis, is as follows :

|                  |      |   |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |
|------------------|------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| f/stop :         | 1.8  | 2 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4   | 5.6 | 8    | 11   | 16   |
| Exposure Ratio : | 1.25 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/3 | 1/4 | 1/8 | 1/16 | 1/32 | 1/64 |





135mm Telephoto Lens

95mm Telephoto Lens

50mm Standard Lens

35mm Wide-Angle Lens



## Uses of Lenses

The lenses are of the front component convertible type. The rear component of the optical system and diaphragm are built into the camera body.

### Changing Lenses

- 1** Remove the front component of the lens by turning it counterclockwise.
- 2** Turn the focusing ring clockwise as far as possible, and set the infinity mark ( $\infty$ ) of the distance scale on the camera body side at the orange line indicator.
- 3** Mount the lens to be replaced by turning clockwise until it is securely in place.

■ Attach the lens quickly in the shade. The film sometimes become foggy if the lens is left unattached.

■ Whenever a lens is removed, be sure to put on its lens cap and dust cap.



## Setting Distance Scale of 35mm, 95mm and 125mm Lenses

When using the 35mm wide-angle, 95mm or 125mm telephoto lenses, be sure to set its distance scale on the front component properly.

After replacing the lens, set the infinity mark ( $\infty$ ) of the distance scale on the camera body side at the orange indicator.

Rotate the distance scale on the front component and set the infinity mark ( $\infty$ ) of the distance scale for the 35mm, 95mm or 125mm lens at the white index on the focusing ring.

Set the focus by turning the focusing ring. Read the distance scale on the front component with the white index.

When using the 95mm or 125mm lens, focus precisely since the depth-of-field is shallow.

Be sure not to turn the adjusted distance scale on the front component. If the position of the distance scale is moved, correct distance cannot be read off.

## Distance Scale

The distance scale indicates the distance between the focused object and the film plane. The scale is used for checking the depth-of-field, for flash and infrared photographs.

The correct position of the scale is in the center of each value. For example, the correct position of a two-digit value is the center of the two figures.



White Index



50mm Lens f/8

Depth-of-field 2.3m—4.3m (8'—14')  
Focused at 3m (10')



50mm Lens f/16

Depth-of-field 1.9m—7.6m (6'—25')  
Focused at 3m (10')

## Depth-of-Field Scale

The depth-of-field scale which is applicable when using the 50mm standard lens, indicates the range of subjects which will be in focus sharply on the film. This range will vary with the following factors: The depth-of-field will be deeper the smaller the aperture opening, the further the distance of the subject, and/or the shorter the lens focal length. The depth-of-field will be shallower the larger the aperture opening, the nearer the distance of the subject, and/or the longer the lens focal length. For example, if the 50mm standard lens is used and the subject has been focused at a distance of 3m (10'), with an f/8 aperture value read off from both indexes on either side of the indicator (orange line), the depth-of-field is from approximately 2.3m (8') to 4.3m (14'). If the aperture is closed down to f/16, the picture will become sharp between 1.9m (6') to 7.6m (25') from the camera. This range will vary with the f/stop selected.



## Infrared Photography

For infrared photography, correction of the distance scale is necessary because the focal point slightly deviates from ordinary photography. When using the 50mm standard lens, focus first in the ordinary manner, then adjust the distance scale to the infrared mark "•" (red dot). For instance, if the distance scale reads at 10m after focusing, merely shift the "10" to "•" (red dot) position. When using the 35mm wide-angle, 95mm or the 125mm telephoto lens, focus first in the ordinary manner, then shift the focusing ring counterclockwise 1mm (1/16"), 3.5mm (1/8") and 5.1mm (3/16") respectively.

The correction is based on using film with the highest available length sensitivity figure of 800m $\mu$ , such as Kodak IR 5 film and Wratten 87 filter.

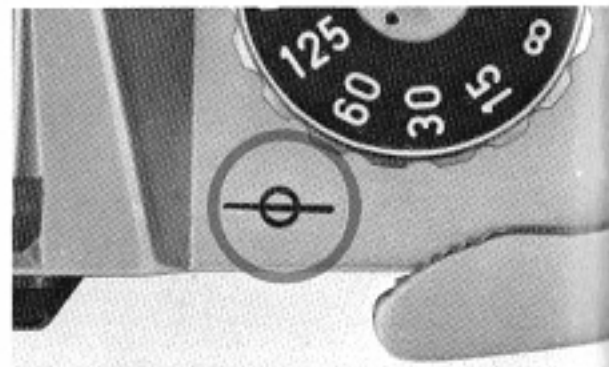
## Film Plane Indicator

When the focusing is done by actual measurement, read the distance from the film plane indicator and interpret the measured distance on to the distance scale.



Distance Scale

Infrared Index "•" (red dot)  
Indicator (orange line)



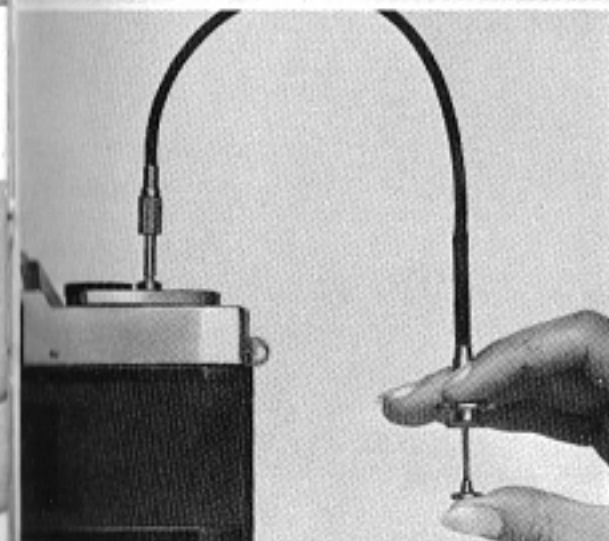
## Using Self-Timer

- 1 Wind the film advance lever.
- 2 Turn the self-timer lever counterclockwise until it stops.
- 3 Depress the shutter release button. The shutter will be actuated approximately 10 seconds later.
  - Be sure to wind the film advance lever. Otherwise the self-timer will act but the shutter will not be actuated.

## Attaching the Cable Release

Separately available Canon Release can be attached to the EX AUTO by screwing it into the threaded hole in the center of the shutter release button.

- Be sure to attach the cable release before winding the film advance lever. Otherwise, the shutter may be inadvertently operated by screwing it into the socket.





# Flash Photography

## Automatic Flash Photography

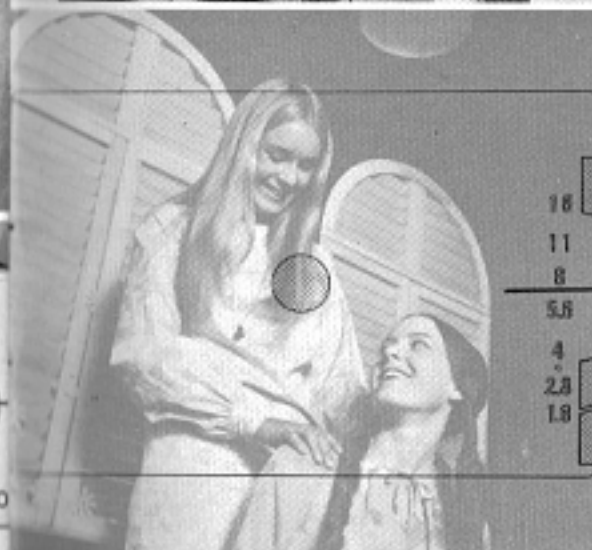
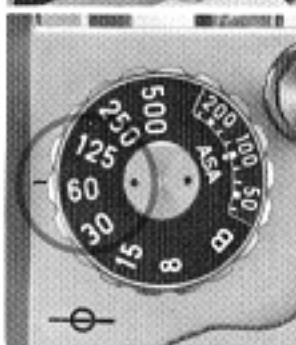
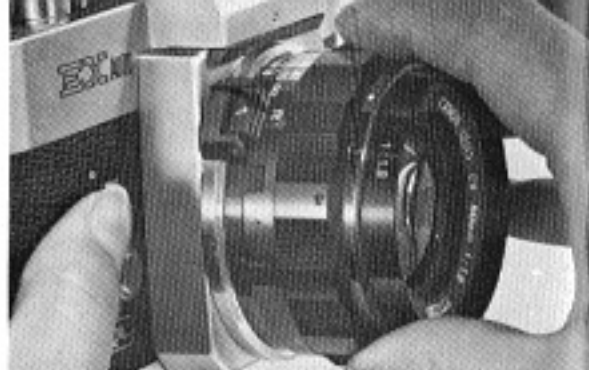
Automatic flash photography becomes possible when Canon's EX50mm F1.8 lens and Canolite D are used in combination. The charge voltage of the electronic flash unit and the photographing distance enter the exposure meter circuit as signals. Therefore, photography can be performed with completely the same operations as in ordinary EE photography.

## Operation Procedure

Push down the CAT System switching knob so that it meshes and couples with the notch on the distance ring. Set the shutter speed dial at 60 and the EE/Manual switching ring at OFF. Remove the electric shock prevention cover, attach Canolite D to the accessory shoe, and set the switch at ON.

Set the focus.

Check the exposure meter needle. When preparations have been completed for flashing with Canolite D, the exposure meter needle appears inside the EE exposure range. Gently press the shutter release button for taking pictures. When the exposure meter needle remains inside the warning mark, it means the shooting distance is too far or too close or the charge of the electronic flash is insufficient.



■ The shutter can be released even when the exposure meter needle is inside the warning mark. However, in this case, the exposure will not be correct.

■ During the time the shutter release button is being pressed, the exposure meter needle becomes stationary and does not indicate the proper exposure. Do not place your finger on the shutter release button until just before shooting.

■ Automatic flash photography cannot be performed with any interchangeable lens other than Canon's EX50mm F1.8 lens. Use Canolite D in the same way as you would any ordinary flash unit.





## Flash Photography Using Ordinary Flash Unit

When performing flash photography other than automatic flash photography, the f/number is obtained from the guide number of the electronic flash unit or flash bulb, setting the aperture manually, and connecting the cord of the flash units to the synchro socket of the camera. The aperture is obtained from the following calculation expression.

$$(\text{Aperture}) = \text{Guide Number} \div \text{Photographing Distance}$$

1/60 is used in common for X contact.

Flash units with direct-coupled flash contact can be used.

Be careful not to touch the hot shoe contact with your hand when the cord of the flash unit is connected. Attach an electric shock prevention cover when a flash unit is not attached to the hot shoe.

| Shutter Speed         | B 1/8 1/15 1/30 1/60 1/125 1/250 1/500 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bulb                  |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| FP Class              | ○                                      | ○ | ○ | × | × | × | × | × |
| M Class               | ○                                      | ○ | ○ | × | × | × | × | × |
| MF Class              | ○                                      | ○ | ○ | × | × | × | × | × |
| Electronic Flash unit | ○                                      | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | × | × | × |

\* X parts cannot be used.

Guide Number Calculation Chart for Canolite D (Unit:m)

| Distance Scale (m) | f/stop  | 3.5 | 4 | 5.6 | 8   | 11  | 16  |
|--------------------|---------|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                    | ASA 100 | 3   | 2 | 1.5 | 1   | 0.8 | 0.6 |
|                    | ASA 200 |     | 3 | 2   | 1.5 | 1   | 0.8 |
|                    | ASA 80  |     | 2 | 1.5 | 1   | 0.8 | 0.6 |
|                    | ASA 25  | 1.5 | 1 | 0.8 | 0.6 |     |     |

## When Using Canolite D besides the CA

The guide number changes according to the ASA film speed. Therefore, the relation between photographing distance and f/number also changes according to the film to be used. Here, we have indicated the combinations of f/number and photographing distance of the speeds most frequently used. For example, when using a film with an ASA film speed of 100 and the photographing distance is 2 meters, the aperture is set between F4 and F5.6. The reverse method of giving priority to the f/number is also possible.

■ Photography with proper exposure is possible immediately after the pilot lamp lights up.

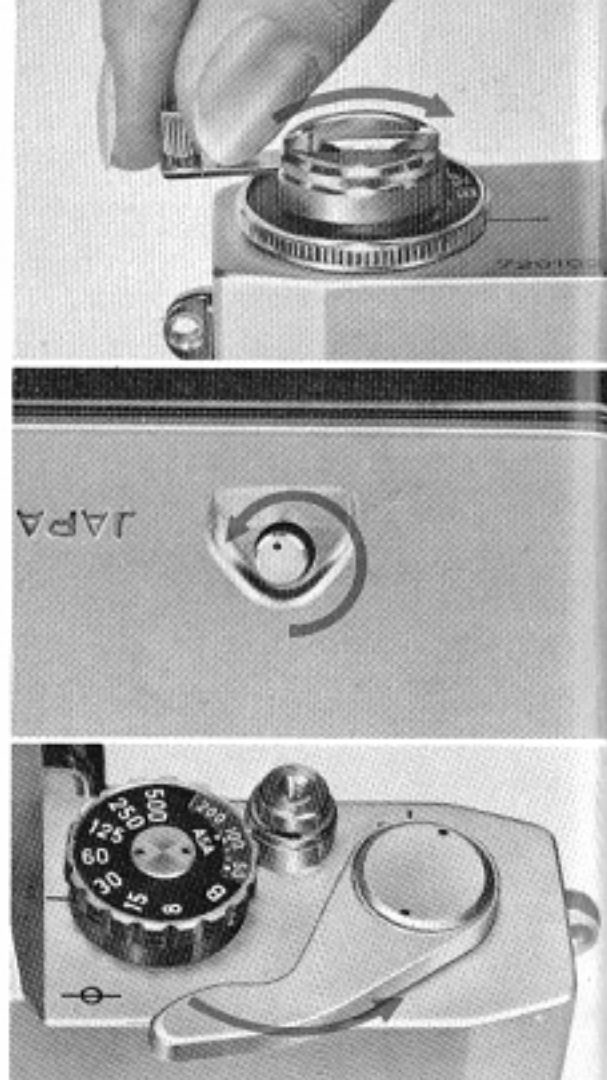
■ The marginal light volume is slightly insufficient when using the EX35mm F3.5 lens, but this is warable from a practical point of view.



## Double Exposures

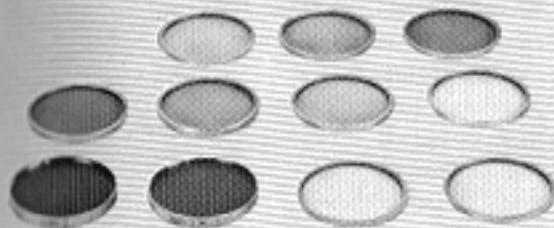
Although Canon EX AUTO is designed to prevent double exposures being made by mistake, a double exposure can be done by the following steps:

- 1 When the first exposure has been made, depress the rewinding button.
  - 2 Rewind the film with the rewinding crank by watching the mark on the rewinding button carefully.
  - 3 Stop rewinding when the mark has made a  $7/8$  turn, i.e.,  $270^\circ$ .
  - 4 Next, wind the film advance lever while lightly holding the rewinding crank. When resistance is felt on the rewinding crank, stop winding.
  - 5 Wind the film advance lever once more. The camera is ready for another exposure.
- By repeating the above process, any number of exposures on the same frame can be made. The frame counter will, however, continue to advance with each exposure.



## Filters

Various types of 48mm and 62mm screw-in type filters are available for special effects in both color and black and white photography. Through-the-lens exposure measurement system of the Canon EX AUTO does not require exposure factor compensation.



| Type              | Effectiveness of Filters   |
|-------------------|--|
| ○● UV             | Absorbs only ultra-violet rays. Especially effective at seaside, and in high mountain. Recommended for use in color photography. |
| ○ Y1*             | Increases contrast of black and white film.  |
| ○ Y3              | Enhances clouds, darkens the blue sky. Brightens red and yellow.   |
| ○ O1*             | Darkens blue, increases yellow and red perceptibly. Good for contrasts especially distant landscapes.                            |
| ○ R1              | Makes strong contrasts. May also be used with infrared film.   |
| ○ G1*             | Prevents red from turning radically to white. Lightens sky and face appropriately and reflects the lightness of fresh green.     |
| ○● ND4            | ND4 reduces light values by $1/4$ , ND8  |
| ○● ND8            | $1/8$ . No effect on the reproduction of color.  |
| ● SKYLIGHT        | Acts to harmonize the blue sky and shades.   |
| ● CCA4*           | For use with daylight type film under cloudy conditions.   |
| ● CCA8*           | For use with universal type (color negative) film under the cloud or tungsten type film under the morning sun or sunset.         |
| ● CCA (12 equiv.) | For use with tungsten type film under daylight.  |
| ● CCB4*           | For use with daylight type film under morning sun or sunset.   |
| ● CCB8*           | For use with daylight type film and color flash bulb.  |
| ● CCB (12 equiv.) | For use with daylight type film under tungsten light.  |

○ For black and white film. ● For color film.  
\* For 48mm filter only.



## Interchangeable Lenses and Accessories

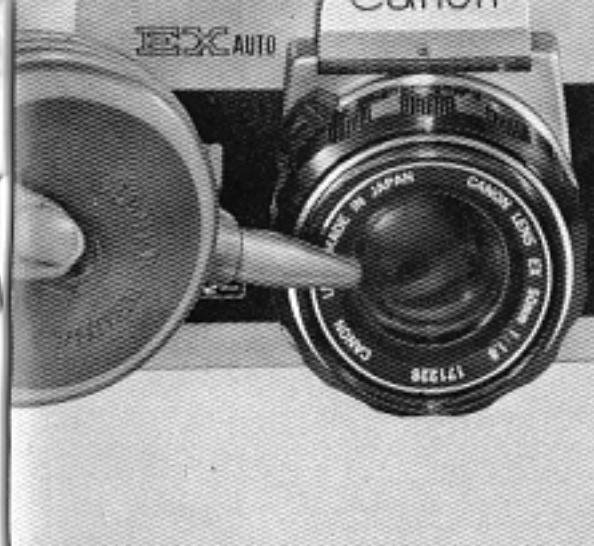
High performance EX series lenses with the most often used focal lengths and various accessories are available to further enhance your Canon EX AUTO.

### Interchangeable Lenses

- EX 50mm F 1.8 (Standard)
- EX 35mm F 3.5 (Wide angle)
- EX 95mm F 3.5 (Telephoto)
- EX 125mm F 3.5 (Telephoto)

### Accessories

- 1 Canolite D
- 2 Flash V-3
- 3 Angle Finder A2, B
- 4 Magnifier S
- 5 Dioptic Adjustment Lenses
- 6 Filters (48mm, 62mm and 72mm screw-in type)
- 7 Lens Hood for EX 50mm F1.8 (S-50)
- 8 Lens Hood for EX 35mm F3.5 (W-50)
- 9 Lens Hood for EX 95mm F3.5 (T-65)
- 10 Lens Hood for EX 125mm F3.5 (Exclusive)
- 11 48mm (Close-Up Lenses 240, 450)
- 12 Canon Release 30/50
- 13 Camera Holder F
- 14 Accessory Shoe/Eyepiece Cover
- 15 SLR Eyecup S
- 16 Handy Stand F
- 17 Copy Stand 4



Camera Body Number \_\_\_\_\_

Lens Number \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Purchase \_\_\_\_\_

Dealer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Proper Care of the Camera

Moisture and dust are harmful to your camera. If your camera is to be stored for a long time, it should be removed from its case, and silica gel or another drying agent should be placed alongside it.

When you use your camera on a rainy day, or at the beach, moisture and salt air adhere to it, which can result in staining, rust, and corrosion. Use a soft brush to get rid of the moisture and a soft dry cloth for wiping.

■ In extremely cold areas, expose the camera to the outside air only when in use. When using, expose the camera gradually to the outer air to prevent the lens from clouding.

■ In hot climates, do not leave the camera inside closed automobiles during the daytime or in direct sunlight. This is not good for the CdS photocell.

### Cleaning the Lens

Use a blower or a brush to remove dust on the lens. If you should get a fingerprint on the lens, soak a little bit of alcohol or ether on lens cleaning tissue, then wrap the tissue around a matchstick and wipe the lens lightly in a circular motion.